

Bibliometric Analysis: The Impact of Anxiety on Patients With Chronic Kidney Disease With The Logo of Therapy and Cognitive Behavior Therapy in Indonesia

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: anxiety, chronic kidney disease, bibliometrics, and logos therapy</p>	<p>The study conducted a bibliometric analysis of the impact of anxieties on patients with chronic kidney disease to lessen patient anxiety. This bibliometric analysis looks at research activities in Indonesia and globally using publication data from the Scopus database. In bibliometric analysis, quantitative techniques are employed to assess data and generate representative images. It is acknowledged that this study is a valuable tool for assessing research topic characteristics, publication outputs, and composition and structure. Between 1955 and 2023, attempts to lower anxiety through cognitive behavioral and logotherapy were successful, despite a lack of significant overall growth.</p>

INTRODUCTION

The study carried out a bibliometric analysis of the effects of anxiety in patients with chronic renal disease using hospitalized cognitive-behavioural therapy and logos of therapy. Bibliometric research examines research activity, especially in Indonesia, by using publication data from the Scopus database as stated by (C. W. Huang et al., 2021). Reduced kidney function, as demonstrated by an estimated glomerular filtration rate [eGFR] <60 mL/min/1.73 m² for at least three months, as well as anatomical abnormalities and imaging signs of kidney damage, are the hallmarks of chronic kidney disease (CKD). People who are afflicted with the disease might inadvertently worry about their chronic renal failure. Anxiety is the feeling that a person gets when they think about something that could be dangerous. These feelings encompass anxiety, helplessness, fear, and uncertainty. (B. Huang et al., 2023) state that somatic motor symptoms, extrapyramidal emotions, and sympathetic stimuli can all cause anxiety, which is a complex emotional response to environmental changes. The extreme psychological suffering that individuals with chronic kidney disease (CKD) experience is not surprising. This review aims to give a broad overview of the risk factors and prevalence associated with increased symptoms and issues related to anxiety in people with chronic kidney disease (Kusuma et al., 2020).

Anxiety disorders encompass a range of psychopathologies, such as panic disorder, social anxiety disorder, and general anxiety disorder (GAD) (Zhao et al., 2023). Because they might not be immediately apparent, patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) frequently ignore these symptoms. The clinical and psychological outcomes of CKD patients are significantly impacted by anxiety. Across the continuum of chronic kidney disease (CKD), from pre-dialysis to end-stage renal disease (ESRD), elevated anxiety symptoms have been repeatedly associated with severe deficits in patients' health-related quality of life (HrQOL) and non-adherence to medical therapy (Viggiano & Widmer, 2023). It has also been connected to increased rates of mortality and morbidity in CKD patients. A study by (Zhu, 2023) found that pre-dialysis CKD patients with significant anxiety symptoms had a 60% higher risk of passing away, needing to start dialysis, or being admitted to the hospital.

With 1.43 million cases worldwide, kidney disease continues to be the leading cause of death, according to (Moonti, 2022). Based on these data, it is evident that patients with kidney disease, whether chronic or not, should not experience a decrease in anxiety. In Indonesia, kidney-related deaths account for 42,131 deaths.

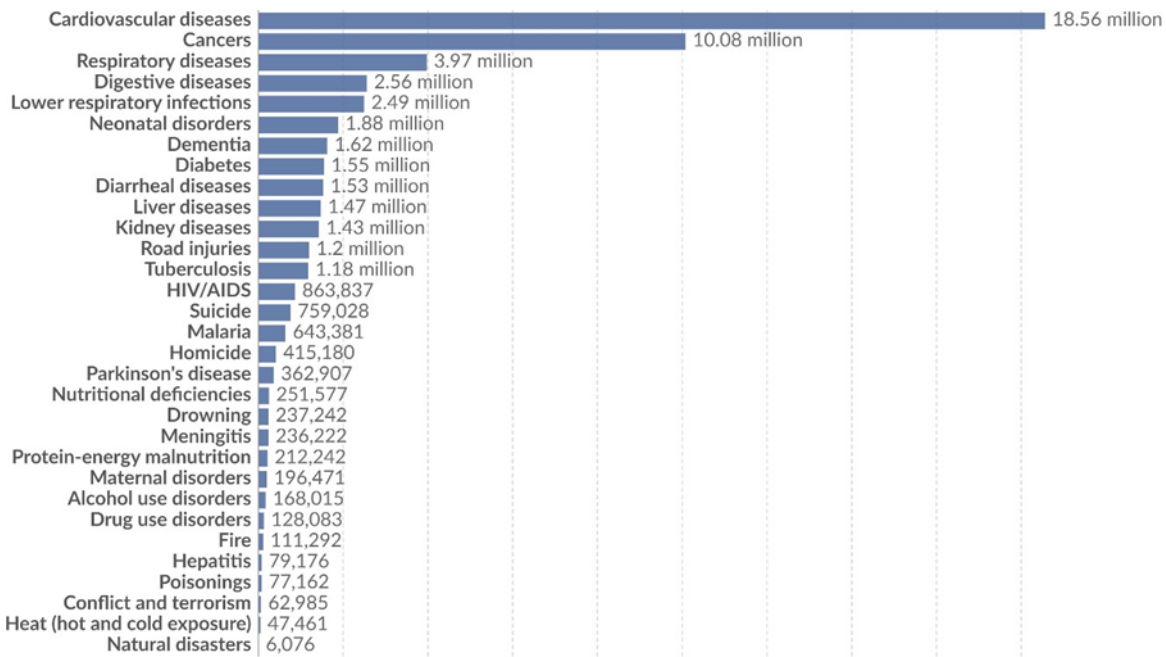


Figure 1. Cause of Death in The World, 2019

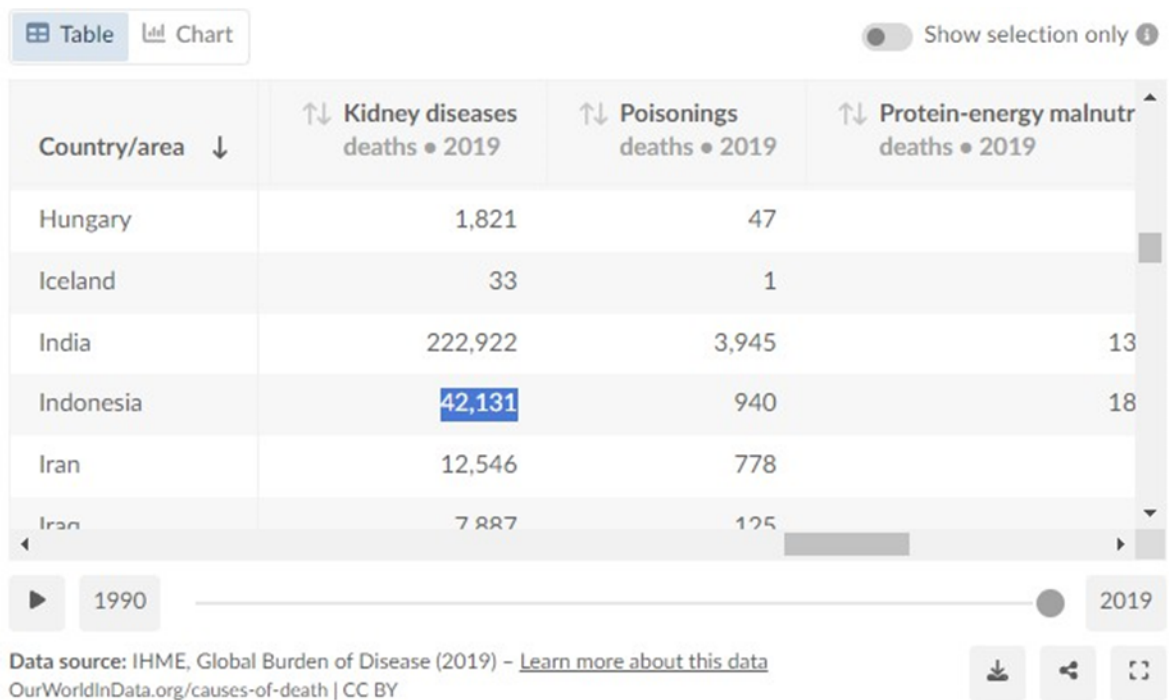


Figure 2. Deaths From Kidney Disease in Indonesia, 2019
 Source: (Our World in Data, 2019).

In contrast to patients with chronic kidney disease, general anxiety in Indonesia already accounted for 3.5 percent of all anxiety (Our World in Data, 2019). Based on the findings of the previously mentioned survey, Inonesia exhibits a high level of anxiety. If they have kidney disease that is chronic, this is a serious concern that needs to be addressed right away.

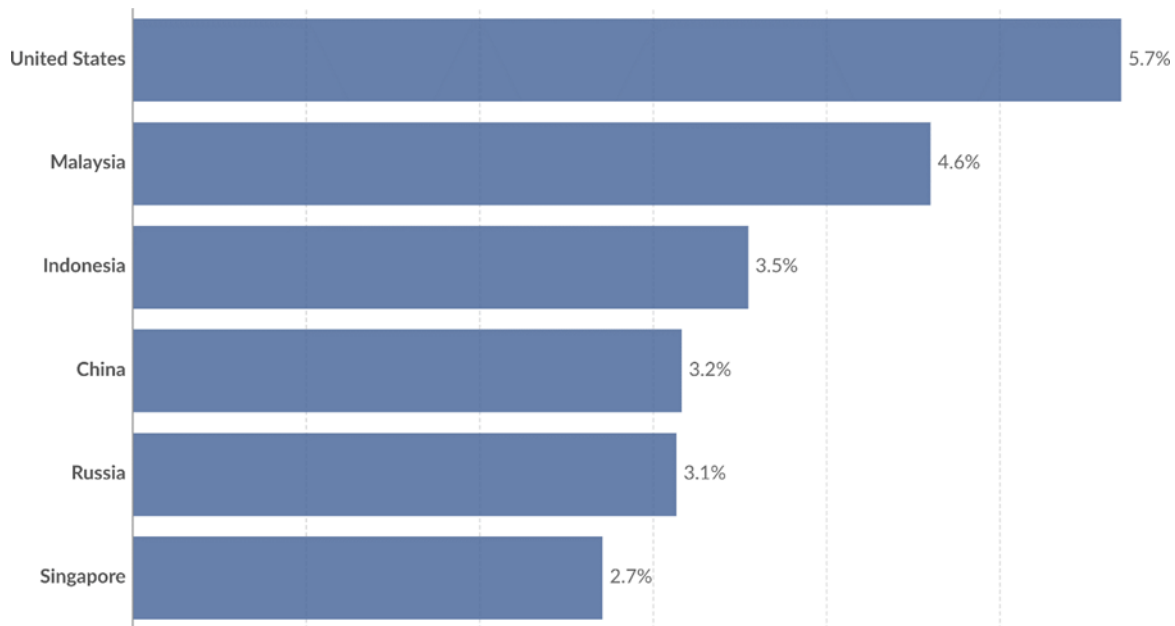


Figure 3. Anxiety Disorders Prevalence, 2019

Source: (Our World in Data, 2019).

This research strategy is predicated on systematic sampling of data sources and quantitative techniques. This implies that equal numbers are always used in computations when employing quantitative approaches. In follow-up interviews, visual representations of the mixed-methods research's quantitative phases are provided through diagrams. Because it provides participants with words and images to generate data in a dynamic manner during the interview, the use of quantitatives as a visual aid enhances the quality of the interview data (Wallwey & Kajfez, 2023). In this case, quantitative research methods can give us pertinent (Leppink, 2017).

A hypothesis is an overview of the theoretical conclusions drawn from a library survey research project. According to (Arikunto, 2013; WAHYUNI, 2023) the study's hypothesis is that *H_a* patients with chronic kidney disease in Indonesia may benefit from cognitive behavioral therapy and logotherapy, while *H_o* patients with renal disease may not benefit from these interventions.

METHOD

The primary objective of bibliometric analysis is to evaluate the corpus of existing scientific literature to detect inexperience and potential research gaps. (Li et al., 2020) state that bibliometric analysis is recognized as a helpful method for evaluating the output of publications, organization, authorship, and features of research topics. It uses a quantitative method to evaluate findings and presents a representative image. To assess the impact of books, authors, and journals, the researchers used VosViewer software to analyse a variety of bibliometric metrics, including multiple publications, cumulative citations, citations per paper, influential journals, most important universities, and most significant countries. Data from the "Anxiety + Therapy Logo" are extracted using Scopus. Because it contains abstracts from many peer-reviewed publications, such as books, academic journals, sastra journals, international prosedur, and conferences, the Scopus database is the most comprehensive (Liao et al., 2019). This study only looks at articles from journals (Article Journal, Conference Paper, Conference Review, and Review Article) that are published and indexed in Scopus under the headings "Anxiety dan Therapy Logo," despite the fact that the database contains a significant amount of paper.

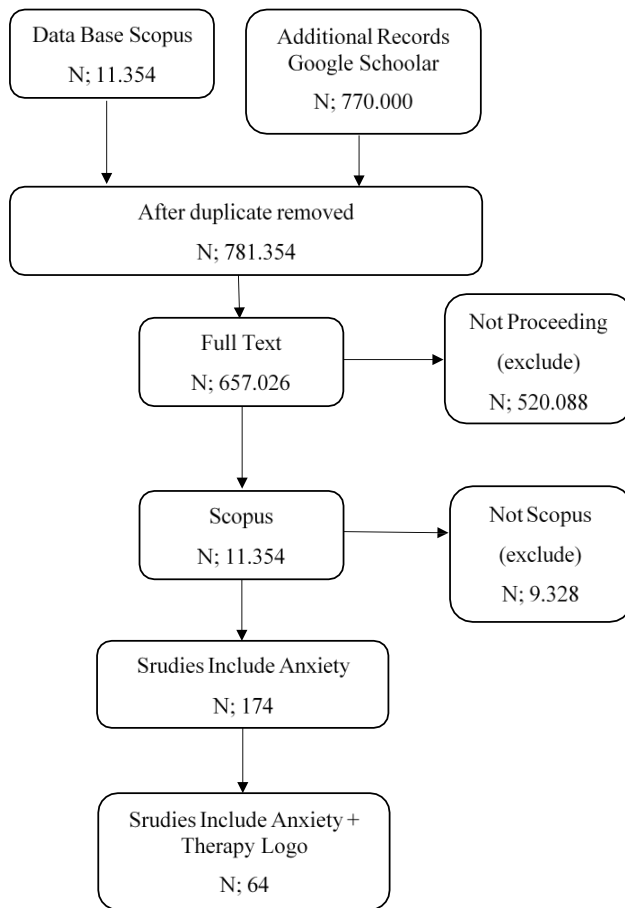


Figure 4. Research Analysis

Choose and get information from multiple sources. The Scopus database is one of the data collection tools in this example. At the conclusion of each search, the filtered index is saved in a separate Scopus list for the purpose of classifying, ranking, and visualizing the results. Furthermore, the data is processed, exported, and re-filtered before being constructed, simulated, and viewed by VosViewers (Pan et al., 2018). "The impact of anxiety on patients with chronic kidney disease with the logo therapy and cognitive behavioral therapy" was the single keyword that the researchers looked at. The image below displays the reset method pattern. The process for selecting data analysis consists of multiple steps, as illustrated in Figure 4.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study allow the researchers to explore the future direction of their investigation into the "contribution of therapy logo in patients with chronic kidney disease with anxiety". The bibliometric study—a technique applied in the literature study—was the basis for this work, as the researchers had stated in the previous sub-chapter (Li et al., 2020). Bibliometric techniques have been used in many academic disciplines (Zahra et al., 2021). Researchers performed a bibliometric analysis on 64 Scopus indexed papers on "contribution of therapy logo in patients with chronic kidney disease with anxiety" in order to establish a relationship between the articles by comparing the frequency with which articles referred to other articles pertinent to mental health studies (Leigh, 2014). To get private responses to questions, researchers uploaded files to the VosViewer program.

Tabel 1. Top 10 Author Contributions

No	Author	Amount
1.	Haghihat, S.	2
2.	Sajadian, A.	2
3.	Garcia-Alandete, J.	1

4.	Grimaldos, J.	1
5.	Guillen, V.	1
6.	Marco, J. H.	1
7.	Martinez-Mico, A.	1
8.	Perez, S.	1
9.	Quero, S.	1
10.	Dareini, H.	1

Source: Scopus

The top ten most important authors who worked on "Contribution of Therapy Logo in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease with Anxiety" are listed in Table 1. The number of critical authors and coauthors, written documents, and the overall intensity of the relationship are displayed in the table, which is an extraction product. Table 1 also demonstrates that many manuscripts do not imply that the author is closely associated with the author or that other authors regularly quote the text. Every document involves citations to other sources. Nothing is connected, as the following figure illustrates.

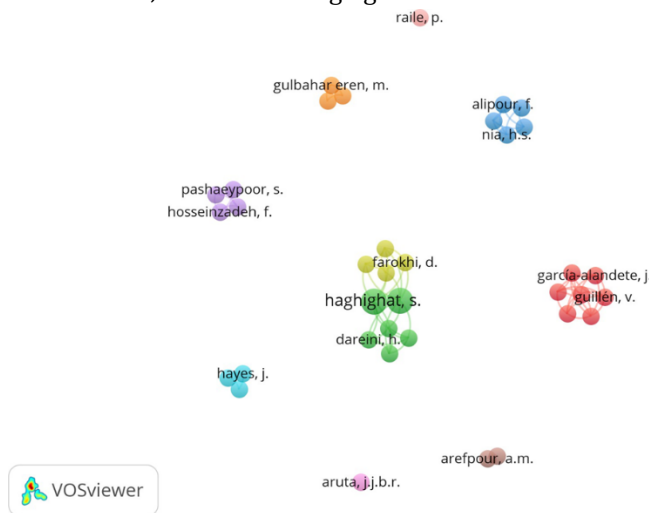


Figure 5. Citation Network

The highest quotation from each document is displayed in Figure 5. It is evident from the image that there is some embedded correlation—albeit slight—between the name quotations. Regarding the lack of association between anxiety and any of the Logo therapies in patients with chronic kidney disease (Ulrichová, 2012). Furthermore, this article contributes to the topic of "Contribution of Therapy Logo in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease with Anxiety" from a number of different countries.

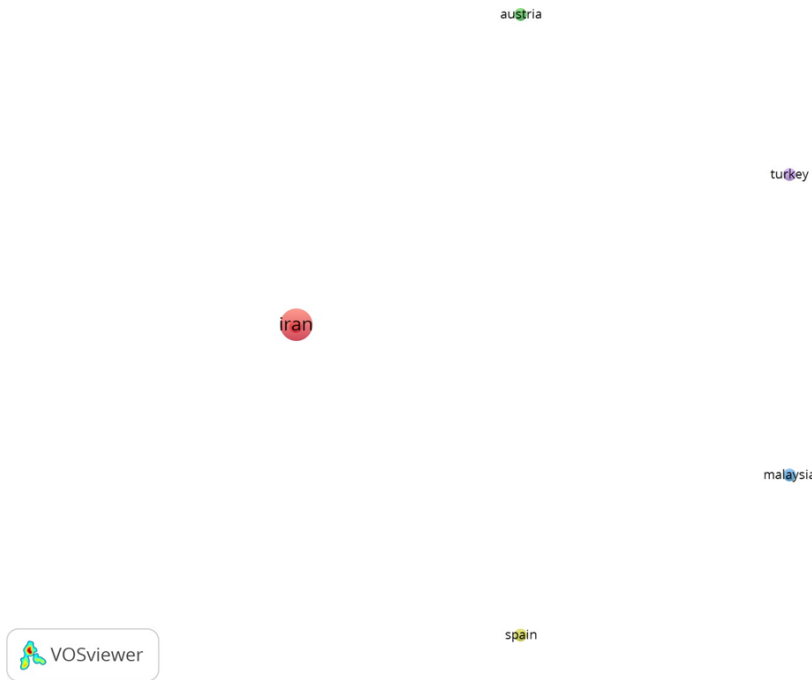


Figure 6. Countries' Contribution

Figure 6 illustrates how some countries have never collaborated on research within the borders of a single nation. It reveals that to obtain more creative and successful thinking in their field, authors from these countries are advised to deepen their connections with other writers across borders.

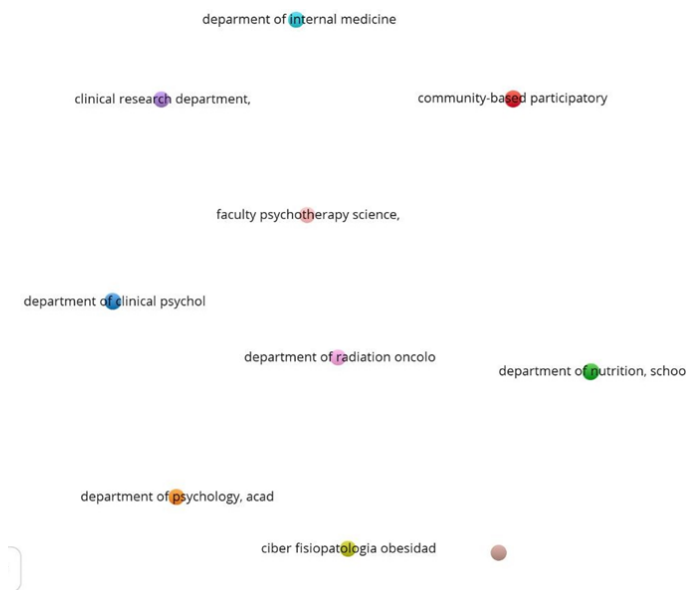


Figure 7. Contribution The Organization of Therapy Logo in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease with Anxiety

Research contribution is defined by the research process and is essential to comparing research success. Figure 7 illustrates that the research contribution in anxiety involved is equal for the "Contribution of Therapy Logo in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease with Anxiety." However, upon closer inspection, the psychological component is more prominent than the name suggests. Whether it's an academic psychology department, a clinical psychology department, or a faculty that specializes in psychotherapy.

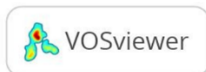
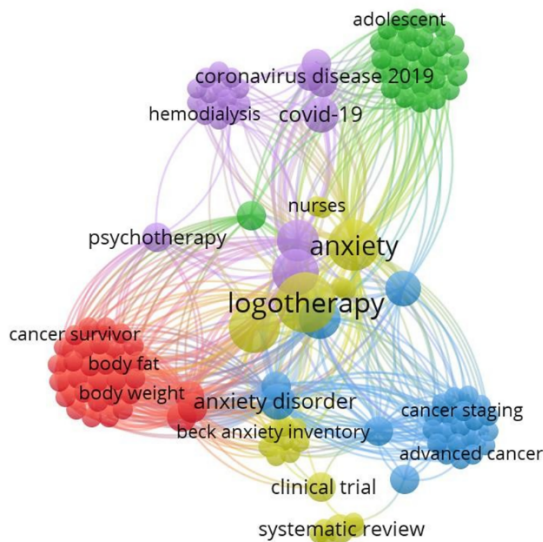


Figure 9. Keyword Anxiety and Therapy Logo

The relationship between a therapy logo that is closely associated with anxiety and the keyword acceptance is shown in Figure 8. These study areas are connected to various but interrelated themes. It is reasonable to conclude that this further demonstrates the significance of our mutual development (Bakhriansyah et al., 2022). As you can see above, after conducting 64 studies, we discovered the most often used keywords in the analysis. Several common terms, including "logotherapy," "anxiety," "anxiety disorder," and "psychotherapy," have been used in research conducted worldwide (C. W. Huang et al., 2021). A few of the terms that show up have connections to one another as well. Theoretically, this implies that there is already a continuity of keywords between the conducted research and the visible research results.

Discussion

An exhaustive review of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy practices worldwide provides systematic research to elucidate this matter. A comprehensive review of prior research on commitment and reception therapy was conducted, incorporating information from various publications. According to this study, despite a lack of noteworthy overall growth in prior years, attempts to reduce anxiety through cognitive behavioral and logotherapy were successful. Lastly, an intriguing theory of recent advancements is presented by these findings. Research on sustained commitment and acceptance therapy has to be expanded to include new information on how to enhance the efficacy of therapy logos in patients with anxiety-related chronic kidney failure (Molavi et al., 2020).

CONCLUSION

The findings of the bibliometric analysis presented in this paper are based on Scopus data obtained through a search using the keywords "Anxiety + Therapy Logo", resulting in 64 documents that included this term. The analysis utilized the VosViewer tool to assist researchers in identifying research gaps related to the impact of therapeutic logos on patients suffering from chronic kidney failure. The results indicate that interest in this topic continues to grow, particularly within the health sector, highlighting the need for further exploration and research into the therapeutic benefits of logos in managing anxiety among this patient population.

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